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"He Is a Jolly Good Fellow!"

By Victor L. Berger.

IT IS always a disagreeable task for a Socialist editor to write about Sam Gompers.

To begin with, there can be no doubt that Mr. Sam Gompers is a great menace to the progressive labor movement in America.

And to end with, there also can be no doubt that the earlier Socialists of this country—the S. L. P. and several sects which preceded it or branched off from it—made Sam Gompers possible and helped to keep him in power.

And even now there can be no doubt that every attack on Sam helps him in two ways.

First, with the ignorant mass of trades unionists and with the professional labor leaders, both of whom are satisfied to leave things as they are.

Secondly, it helps him with the trusts and the lords and rulers of the big corporations.

To both of these very different elements he can pretend, because of these attacks of the Socialists, that he is "the savior of the present society"—the present capitalist society which includes both the trusts and the trades unions.

And there can be no doubt that Sam Gompers has a sort of tacit understanding with the trust magnates of the Carnegie Belmont type to "save society" from Socialism.

Of course, he can not do it. There is no man or woman born who could do it. But to the best of his ability he can fight any idea that sounds Socialistic, although all progress is Socialistic.

There is a stratum of middle class employers, mainly represented by the Manufacturers' association, who resent this alliance between the money trust and the labor trust, as they call it.

And the fight made on the trades unions by the Posts, Parrys and VanCleave and other employers belonging to the upper middle class—because the upper middle class nowadays includes men with a capital up to a million dollars—is the result of this apprehension.

These men fear that they may be ground to pieces between the upper mill-stone of the trust and the nether mill-stone of the trades union.

However, these men are fools and their fears are groundless.

If they kept their eyes a little bit open, they could readily see how the steel trust is treating its men; how the standard oil trust is treating its employees; how the sugar trust, the tobacco trust and every other trust are preventing any organization of their workmen.

And they would very soon find out that the friendship of the trust magnates only extends to the leaders of the trades unions, and even there only at the banquets of the Civic Federation and kindred associations. Judging from the results above mentioned, for the honor of these leaders, I will hope so.

But that this tacit understanding exists there can be no doubt.

And a little occurrence in New York confirms it. I refer to the banquet given to Mr. Gompers on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

Now there was Sam Gompers, found guilty of a criminal offense by all the courts of the country, away up to the Supreme court, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. But he was wined and dined by the trust magnates and other big capitalists at a banquet.

And who sat at his right hand? Nobody else than Jerome Travers Jerome, an "officer of the law," the district attorney of New York—a well-known and generally discredited defender and tool of the New York corporations.

As a matter of fact, as we read in a New York Socialist daily, the *Volkzeitung*, Mr. Jerome was really the hero of the evening, and not Sam Gompers.

It is true, there were about 250 trades unionists present. But they, in unison, honored and extolled Jerome, the right bower of Belmont.

"One must have heard the applause which rose at every mention of this district attorney to understand and appreciate the fearful depth to which the standard of our official representatives of the trades unions has fallen," says the *Volkzeitung*.

Of course, the stage setting was in harmony with the show. And so was the cue which was given for all the speeches.

On a raised platform was the table of honor where sat Samuel the high priest, and around him sat the capitalist Philistines, the Gags and Agags of our present system, and the ruling politicians of the present day and of yesterday.

And whenever one of these opened his mouth, the tribe of labor Levites would sing their chorus, "For he is a jolly good fellow,"—which for the present seems to have become the labor hymn of the New York trades unionists.

This was especially the case whenever a lord condescended to acknowledge the "wise and prudent conduct" of the American labor movement.

Surely "wise and prudent conduct," especially in view of the 7,800 evictions in New York city alone for the year 1908.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the horrors of the New York lodging houses in the Bowery and other places and the 100,000 prostitutes of New York city.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the increasing numbers in the various "bread lines."

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the fact that the average week's wage of an American male worker amounts to \$8.65—when he does work.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the court decisions against the haters, miners and also against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison—"prisons and stoves will not be mentioned" was the word given out by the witty toastmaster.

It was all wine, beer, cigars, a good meal, music and other good cheer.

Mr. Samuel Gompers himself declared that just in love, harmony and mutual confidence between capital and labor lay the superiority of the labor movement in this country. And that "class antagonism had been artificially created" in Europe and that this was the fatal defect of the European labor movement. And with a theatrical pose he pointed to Jerome sitting beside him as a proof positive that there was no class antagonism in this country.

Now Sam Gompers knows better. He can't be such an ass as to believe this clap-trap even if he talks it.

We have not created classes, and the European workingmen have not created them. These classes are the result of the historical and the economic development of many centuries.

And as to carrying this message to the European workingmen—Oh, Sam, I am sorry for thee!

The first country he will visit is England—the country of his birth, where the political and the economic movement based on class lines—and especially the political class movement—has made more rapid strides in the last three or four years than anywhere else in the world.

Gompers knows that. He does not need to find it out.

And how about Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries—in short, everywhere

The Social-Democrats of Italy are protesting against a proposed visit to Italy of the bloody Czar. The protest has been voiced in the chamber of deputies and has made no little commotion.

News comes from Trieste that as a result of the second ballot for the legislature of the Province of Istra, ten Social-Democrats have been elected from six districts of the fourth electoral division. Six Italian Liberals were also elected.

Mr. Taft also seems to be up in the ways of killing a thing he does not want by favoring it. Still he cannot kill off the demand for an income tax, however he may maneuver to delay its fulfillment.

Speaking of the trade unionists, the new head of the National Manufacturers' association, Kirby, says that the only way to deal with them is to take them by the horns and "shake the cussedness" out of them. And he doubtless counts on the courts to do the job.

A New York daily paper is much exercised because a Socialist member of parliament, Thorne, made an attack upon the good name of the czar, in the British House of Commons. "It calls for a much more severe reprimand than he will get," it says. Ye gods! But czarism and Republican party patriotism in this country are not necessarily antagonistic.

The working people cannot do the work that is the most necessary for themselves and for the community at a particular time, but must do the work for which they are paid, whether that work is necessary or not. It is frequently the case that the workman furnishes things of luxury for others while he himself is suffering for the necessities of life.

Chicago Socialists Accuse the Mayor!

Chicago, Ill., June 30.—Subpoenas commanding the editor, the reporters and other employees of the *Chicago Daily Socialist* to appear tomorrow morning before the grand jury to testify regarding the evidence on which they based an attack on Mayor Busse in Tuesday's issue were sent out this afternoon from the grand jury room by order of State Attorney Wayman.

The charges made by the *Chicago Daily* as to misconduct in office and treasury looting on the part of the Busse administration in Chicago have been sensational in the extreme. A clear graft of \$23,000,000 is charged against the Republican administration. The charges also include revelations as to tribute exacted from the red light districts and the gamblers, involving

with the exception of Russia, Turkey, Spain and Portugal? And even there the beginnings are promising.

Of course, I have no hope that Sam will learn anything in Europe because he does not want to learn.

He has slavishly followed the example of the English trades union movement in the past. He will do so no longer.

What originally was simply the result of the sectarianism, the personal bitterness and the fanatical attacks of the old time Socialists against Gompers has now hardened into a rigid policy for the professional labor leaders.

Sam Gompers is owned by the trust magnates. The Civic Federation is only a thin veil for that ownership.

Whether there is to be a "labor party" in this country will simply rest with the trust magnates of the Civic Federation. If they should decide that they want such a party as a "lightning rod" or for any other reason whatsoever—then we shall get such a party. Not otherwise.

Sam belongs to Mammon, soul and body. He cannot be reformed. And whoever wants to fight Sam Gompers today must fight Plutus, and should know beforehand that he must do this.

And as to what is to be done, we may have something to say in another article.

Go to Work Too Young!

Vienna, June 26.—E. H. Harriman is much better today. Before noon he walked a mile with Mrs. Harriman. He is delighted to find that nearly all the Venetians speak English. Of this he said:

"Our American boys begin to earn their living too early. It would be better if they stayed in school to learn some other language."

But, please remember that Harriman is not a factory lord, else he would hold a different view on this point.

to compel me to work study hours and leaving me only a few cents per day for my diet, which for weeks has been crackers and milk."

"And this," writes Comrade Clark, "almost within sound of the great 13-inch guns of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, whose every shot costs the government enough to give that young man a free college course!" And he adds: "Is there not a better way of spending the people's money?"

How glaringly this brings out the underlying wrong in our present society! What a scandal that there is no dearth of money with which to hurl iron into the sea with high explosives, but a lack of it for the man who seeks to complete his education!

And it is not a college education alone that is held just out of reach, like the cup of Tantalus, but the common school education also. Children all over the country go through a few lower grades and then tumble out of school into the insatiable arms of the factory and mill.

A court at Havana, Cuba, has decided that the laundry workers of that city who went on strike to improve their conditions composed "a combination in restraint of trade." Sixty women were arrested and compelled to furnish \$1,000 bail each or stay in jail. The manufacturers' association of this country is much elated over the decision, as the "principle" on which the Cuban decision is based is one that could be easily relied on by some corrupt or class serving Yankee judge to check industrial strikers here.

It is frequently the case that the workman furnishes things of luxury for others while he himself is suffering for the necessities of life.

Last week Prof. Craven Laycock of Dartmouth college spoke to the graduating class of the high school at Dover, N. H., and among other things admitted that college education was for the well-to-do and the rich and not easily within reach of the working class. Our Comrade Clark of Dover was so much impressed that he took down a part of the speech, from which the following is taken:

"If you can't come to college with sufficient means to insure you from physical suffering, don't come. A few weeks ago I severely reprimanded a young man who was not keeping up his former standard of scholarship and insisted on a better showing from him. He replied: 'I cannot at present do any better work. I am working my way through college, and the draft on my resources has been so heavy as

grabbing corporations. Between these two forces, the tools of both, and leaving tribute and extending protection to each in turn, stand the officials for whom the people of Chicago cast their votes.

"Rival gangs of gamblers fight with dynamite bombs for the privilege of bribing officials. For more than a year they have battled with high explosives to the imminent danger of the lives of the people of this city, until more than thirty bombs have been exploded within a radius of a few miles.

"The police WILL not stop the gambling of those at whom the bombs are thrown lest thereby they interfere with the stream of wealth that flows into the hands of the city administration.

"But it is with the inhuman traffic of the red light district that the connection is most flagrant. When Ella Gingles was tortured most inhumanly by the white slave allies of the city administration every force at the disposal of that administration was used to hunt down and terrorize the victims and free the assaults. Behind Agnes Barrette, the procuress, who is accused of being the principal agent in the crime against Ella Gingles, has stood all the force of the combined Democratic and Republican machines.

"One of the dives with which Agnes Barrette is connected is the notorious Everleigh club, at which Busse and some of the highest officials in the city government spend nearly as much time as in their offices.

"Throughout the entire red light district the word has gone forth that 'everything goes if you pay the price,' and the collectors of tribute for the coffers of the city administration make their rounds

Victor L. Berger

Milwaukee Central Committee Social-Democratic Party Endorses Workers' Home

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Milwaukee County Central Committee, Social-Democratic Party, at its meeting last Monday evening:

"Whereas, The Social-Democratic party has reached a stage of development where it requires a permanent home of its own in which it will be independent of capitalist rent-lords; and

"Whereas, The establishment of such permanent headquarters will serve as a people's house, in which the political and industrial organization of the working class can together find shelter; and

"Whereas, This people's house would also be a first necessary step toward the establishment of a Social-Democratic daily paper in Milwaukee; and

"Whereas, The providing of this people's house has been undertaken by the People's Realty Company of Milwaukee, consisting of members who are trustworthy Socialists; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Milwaukee County Central Committee does

hereby endorse the plan of founding the people's house in this city, and recommends to all Social-Democrats and class conscious workingmen, without relaxing their efforts toward clearing the campaign deficit, to use their best endeavors toward co-operating with the People's Realty Company, and wherever possible to subscribe for its stock.

"Submitted by:

"J. M. Bandell,

"C. B. Whitford,

"E. H. Thomas,

"Delegates Promotion Committee, People's Realty Company."

Progress on the project is steady and sure. Just \$7,000 is now paid on the lot. This leaves only a balance of \$5,500, which we hope to pay by fall. The total stock subscribed Tuesday, June 29, 1909, amounts to \$11,850. So you see there is only \$3,150 left. Most of this is spoken for.

The People's Realty Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, divided into six hundred unassessable shares of twenty-five dollars

each is organized for the purpose of erecting a modern building on the lot, 50x150 feet, north-east corner Chestnut and Sixth streets.

Money put into this enterprise is absolutely as safe as anything under the capitalist system ever can be. It is positively much safer than any savings bank. Besides, you will realize four per cent on your money at once, and undoubtedly not less than six per cent after the building is finished, while the best that savings banks pay is only 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Pending erection of the building, the *HERALD* will guarantee the payment of four per cent interest on all paid-in-full stock subscriptions.

But it is not only a good dividend-paying prospect. Rents in this district run upward from three cents per square foot per month for office buildings, including janitor services, hot and cold water, heat, towel service, etc. At an average of a little over two cents per square foot per month the income will be sufficient to pay not only all

(Continued on page 6)

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The capitalist class is the dependent class, but it does not relish being reminded of it.

Satan hath mischief still for the idle rich to do. 'Tide the latest big divorce revelations.

It is reported that there was a debate on Socialism in the Turkish parliament last week. The question came up during the discussion of some labor bills and created quite a little interest.

The Rev. Father Carroll of England advises his followers to "avoid the company of Socialists." How bad we are! What a pleasant world Father Carroll's brand of brotherly love would give us!

It is not very comforting to our sense of human justice to feel that the majority of the criminals at infest society today are produced by a bad social system. Shall we blame the crooks, or shall we blame the system?

The French parliament is going to rush the old-age pension bill into a law. It is going to do this because it is alarmed by the big strikes in governmental institutions and a number of trades and the growing discontent of the workers.

Capitalism foredooms your life to failure, unless you happen to have one chance in a thousand to escape such a fate. The chances are that you will drudge your days away, and then almost welcome death that ends the long, pitiful struggle. Almost all the agonies of life are man-made and artificial and go with the capitalist system.

An examination into the physical condition of the school children of Buffalo showed sixty-six per cent of the children to be defective in some way. The same sort of evidence is found in most all cities. It is a good thing that such inspection is made, but along with it should go renewed responsibility for the physical training of the young. Prevention is always better than cure.

The *British Review of Reviews* has been stirred up by the extreme claims and slanders of scientific people and historic heroes to take the fellows in hand, with the result that the editor, Wm. T. Stead, makes the claim that Thomas Paine "is assailed by the same weapons, subjected to the same aspersions and misrepresented in the same merciless fashion as Jesus was assailed by the orthodox of his time." This is direct—and deserved.

Evidently Pres. Eliot is a good deal of a "hero" also. A dispatch with the regularity and almost the frequency of the postman.

The expose began with a statement from Maxwell Edgar showing the tremendous increase in city expenses and the dilapidated condition of every city department under the Busse regime. This was followed by figures showing that useless offices had been added in nearly every department and filled with Busse henchmen. Fancy assistant deputy controllers, fancy assistant secretaries to the mayor, fancy "clerical divisions" employing from nine to fifteen men, with salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per year. Not a capitalist paper in Chicago took up the matter for three weeks and then every paper except Busse's own special pet, the *Tribune*, began nibbling around the edges of the big graft.

In one day the *daily Socialist* dug up \$808,000 of graft in the water department. Up and up the figures mounted until by comparison with the last Dunne budget of 1906 it appears that the Busse gang have been able to expend some \$23,000,000 more than the former administration. Among the most startling of the grafts which have been revealed is the contract graft.

Tremendously significant facts were brought out yesterday in connection with the case of Ella Gingles, the little Irish lacemaker who was outraged and tortured in the Wellington hotel by the most despicable gang of degenerates and white slavers that ever disgraced civilization. It was discovered that one of the protecting influences which was keeping the arm of the law off this white slave gang was Mayor Fred A. Busse, and the habits of the Everleigh club, the notorious south side resort to which the Barrette woman who tortured the Gingles girl sells innocent and good-looking girls for a price which varies from \$50 to \$200.

Editor Simons of the *Daily Socialist* says he has the facts and welcomes the chance to give them to the grand jury.

states that Harvard graduates in New York are amazed at a circular letter from a publishing house saying that the thirty odd books named by President Eliot of Harvard as containing the best knowledge and culture of the world were selected at the request of the publishing house and would be reissued as a commercial enterprise in handsome "Harvard crimson" binding.

Mr. Eliot has hitherto refused to lend his name to advertising schemes. The reason for the omission of Shakespeare from the list of "best books" is now explained.

Is the other side learning? Here the other day the big Pittsburgh street car strike was settled by the company by the mayor getting after them. Usually in such cases the city government, being owned by the street car company does all it can to make the strike of the men difficult and to discourage public opinion from siding with the strikers. The street car companies are under implied contract with the citizens to furnish a certain service. They should be held to their obligation. To tie up their lines over a hassle over the small advance in wages, or the like, should not absolve them from the obligation—for they can furnish the service if they only will.

Milwaukee hotel keepers and street car and railway companies have arranged a Homecoming festival, such as has been tried with success in various small towns round the country for the past year or so, taking the place of the waning street fairs, and like schemes. A correspondent has just sent us an advertising slip for the Milwaukee Homecoming, which is a wonder in its way, and quite a characteristic shop production.

The printer does not give his name on the slip—for shame at the mussy work probably, but his car-marks are all over it. For instance, it relates that there will be a "Balloon" race that there will be "beautiful" floral displays and features illustrating the present "superb" attractions of the city, etc.

If the Homecoming promoters do not want to keep people away from their festival, it might be well to have the printing done in a good, straight union shop, with the union label on the printing itself.

What a fakir civilization is ours! We have just come into possession of a circular sent out by a firm of Chicago book publishers, announcing a book on Roosevelt's great hunt in Africa, that will pull in the money of the credulous, who imagine that they are getting the official record of Teddy's slaughter expedition. The book tells of the "thrilling experiences" of Roosevelt on the present trip, and is "the only full and complete story of his thrilling adventures," with pictures of the animals that Roosevelt "has killed or captured," and the prospectus of the book is "indispensable to success," etc., etc. The circular letter gives several views of ferocious beasts with such explanations under them as this: "Col. Roosevelt killed three large lions (the above during his first day's hunt in Africa," all of which is all right if you only swallow it. A wonderful book. But we feel sorry for the poor folks who will put their good money into such "literature."

Paper's Best Propaganda

Newark, N. J., June 8, 1909.

To the *HERALD*:

Am a subscriber for much Socialist literature, and want to take occasion to pronounce the *HERALD* the best American newspaper for our cause that I have read.

Am very busy, but am going to write one word more regarding newspapers as effective propaganda.

Have had some experience at converting others (being everlastingly at it to the neglect of my business), and have well learned that good newspapers are by far the most effective literature. The reason is because of our certainty to be controlled by our natural force of "evolution." Have given many books and pamphlets to many people, and have found they proved either too dense or too simple in spite of my best judgment at selecting. But a reasonable newspaper will invariably please all because it contains all kinds, and thus aids their evolution and enables them to rapidly grasp deeper ideas.

Sincerely,

O. Barlow Willmarth.

Propaganda by Lecture Course

May be Used With Effect by Socialists

College Faculties May be Drawn on for Lecturers. The Experiment a Success in Cleveland

By Isador Ladoff

(Written for the HERALD.)

NE WHO knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep. Wake him up. "He who knows, and knows that he knows, is wise. Follow him. "He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Pity him. "He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple. Teach him."

It is exceedingly hard to expell the fool from his paradise. However, it is our duty to "wake up those who are asleep" and teach those "who are simple."

To teach, to educate, means to shape the mind. The methods of education have to be varied according to the peculiarities of the mind to be shaped and the age of the pupil.

Grown people are, as a rule, harder to deal with in an educational way than untutored children, whose mind is a tabula rasa. The minds of grown people are burdened and obstructed by much false knowledge, obscured by prejudices and preconceived notions, dragged down by petrified habits of thought and distorted by lopsided sympathies. Grown people who "want to know" have to forget a great deal more than they learn. And it is a great deal harder to forget than to learn.

To teach grown people is a grave task, taxing the ingenuity of experienced, professionally trained educators. This is especially true in respect to the propagation of new revolutionary ideas and ideals, ideas and ideals militating against generally accepted ones. The law of inertia applies to the human mind in much the same measure as to all matter. It is not easy to critically revise ones accepted views on the world at large, ones place in this world, ones rights and duties as a citizen of this world. It is so easy to swim with the current and so hard to swim against the current. Nothing is as difficult as to arouse critical thought in the ordinary mind. The average man is prone on viewing the world at large and human

institutions in particular from the static rather than the dynamic aspect. The world and human institutions are to the average mind rigid, unchangeable systems with but slight and trivial variations in time and space. The dynamic view point is peculiar only to philosophically trained minds. The truth that the world at large and human institutions in particular, are but the products of gradual growth and slow development must be firmly inculcated in a man's consciousness before he may be able to grasp correctly the philosophy of social, economic and political evolution. And without a correct grasp of the latter the philosophy of Socialism is unthinkable. Inorganic and organic evolution must be mastered to begin with. Then and only then the evolutionary nature of all human institutions may appear in its full significance and import. Only then the historic growth and development of human institutions may be followed intelligently.

The study of sociology, economics and politics (in the sense of the science of statecraft) as dynamic phenomena, as results of evolutionary processes will arm the student with effective weapons for the rational criticism of existing human institutions. And rational criticism will inevitably lead to fruitful, constructive thought and endeavor.

In order to be effective, educational propaganda must rigidly follow a definite preconceived plan and be systematic in its scope and nature. It must lead up logically step by step from the simplest to the most complex. The student will, in this way and manner, easily find his bearings in the most intricate problems confronting him, and feel encouraged in original thought, in original investigations along lines, for one reason or another, especially appealing to his individual inclinations.

The objection that such a systematic line of educational work be beyond the reach of ordinary American working men is only relatively true. In each American city of any size there are academically trained, public spirited people ready and willing to give their effort and personal services to such obviously useful line of work. All that is required to call into life a sensible course of lecture is initiative and energy. That most of the academically trained people available will not lend themselves readily to the outspoken propaganda of ideas and ideals considered extreme or

heretical is of but small importance. An intelligent audience knows how to discount the real or assumed conservatism of a speaker. Besides this some competent professed Socialist speakers may and ought to be invited to supplement or correct, as the case may require, the teachings of some ultra conservative instructor. Science and truth are not easily adulterated.

Systematic courses of the outlined nature are especially feasible in university towns, and may even be turned into a course of income by charging small admission fees, or, preferably, taking up collections from the audience.

University teachers enjoy extension work as a diversion from their routine occupation, with students regularly masticated as such, according to the will of their parents, but more interested in sport than in knowledge.

In connection with lecture courses, reading circles for self culture for more advanced and leisureed students may be organized under the personal guidance of a well instructed person. For instance, a subject of study may be taken up by, let us say, half a dozen men or women. Each of the members of the circle read up independently some recognized authority on the subject to be studied, prepare a digest and present it at the joint meeting for discussion. At the next meeting a summary of all the knowledge this way gained may be prepared by one of the students, the paper once more analyzed, corrected and filed for the benefit of students joining the circle later in the session. The local public libraries may be utilized for the study of general subjects, while strictly Socialist books will have to be provided by the local party organization.

Whenever and wherever lecturers are unavailable recourse may be taken to general discussion of topics selected or designated by audience. The discussion may preferably be started and guided by some competent comrade. Discussions of that kind have the advantage of touching subjects foremost in the mind of the audience.

These and similar considerations induced the local Cleveland to arrange a systematic course of lectures under the name: The Labor Lyceum Course.

A special committee, of which the writer of these lines was a member, worked out the plan of the course and called on the faculty

Senator Gaylord—An Appreciation

(Written for the HERALD.)

ALTHOUGH standing as the sole representative of his party in the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature, Senator W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee, Social-Democrat, has proved a host in himself during the legislative session just closed. The writer is not in a position to speak regarding the assembly members of the party, but had ample opportunity to study Senator Gaylord, and takes pleasure in extending this meed of appreciation, which, be it known at the outset, is done without the senator's knowledge or consent.

The Social-Democrat is no longer a curiosity in the Wisconsin

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

legislature. Yet that the ancient conception of the Socialist as a dangerous troublemaker, an impractical dreamer, still survives there was unconsciously revealed a few days before the session closed. In the absence of Senator Gaylord, his seat was occupied by Senator Owen. This Republican leader was urging some advanced idea upon his colleagues, when amid much merriament a Milwaukee senator, and another from the northwestern part of the state made the observation that the point was being urged from the right seat, and on that argument sought to laugh it down.

While the majority of his fellows might only with reluctance admit this, it is nevertheless a fact that Senator Gaylord was one of the most inspiring forces for good that ever appeared in the Wisconsin legislature. He exemplified in his house this winter what the Social-Democrats do in the parliaments of Europe, a healthy leaven of humanity and progressive thought. He was the accusing conscience of the house, and at times stirred up the old bones in a manner not soon to be forgotten.

A dramatic incident may be cited in illustration. Senator Gaylord as speaking one afternoon in opposition to the proposition of granting further extensions to a water power company which had already begun the building of its plant without a franchise from the state. Senator Brazear made the point that to deny this franchise and thus cripple the usefulness of the plant already begun, would be state piracy, and asked Gaylord if he would favor that.

"Piracy!" replied Gaylord, with a flash; "that is a good word. I think I will use that. Piracy is a relative term. It was respectable in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and seems to have taken on new meanings with time. It was used the other day when it was proposed to pull down the flag of the corporation that had seized the property of a widow on Jones island. It was denounced as piracy to try to oust this offending corporation. But if it means taking back for the people," replied Gaylord, with

The Dangers of Ignorance

(Written for the HERALD.)

ACTOR HUGO used to say, "The only social peril is darkness." And this is a truth that will have to be hammered home again and again among the wealth-producers, in the working class.

The greatest danger to human society is ignorance. Ignorance is the deepest and the darkest peril that confronts those who are fighting for a just and decent industrial order. This is why the watchword is sounded and repeated over and over from campaign to campaign among the Socialists, "Agitate, Educate, Organize."

If it is true that the worst curse to society is ignorance, then what a planless, lopsided social order it is in which we live. What ignorant pretenders have been trying to cure society of that with which they were themselves afflicted!

In the days when there was no child labor in America, in the early years of the nineteenth century, when the factory system had just begun to develop, a band of workmen in Philadelphia and New York, started an agitation that after a hard fight ended in the establishment of the free school system.

But the years have gone by and the industrial system has changed. Its very foundations have been transformed, and one result of this transformation has been the dragging of children into the factory. Furthermore, there are thousands of thousands of workmen who get such miserable pittance as wages, that they do not supply their

dramatic intenseness, "that which has been stolen from them under the protection of law, then we will rewrite our dictionaries and I will use the term in your sense."

Continuing, Senator Gaylord said that the meaning of piracy and robbery had changed with time. Methods of appropriation of wealth practiced years ago have by the development of our economic life taken on a new significance.

"We must serve warning on the friends of this bill," he continued, "that history is writing a new leaf; that it does not stand still in its estimates of men and values; and that methods which were approved or condoned in the past may be regarded as sinful and morally wrong in the future. The acquisition by the Union Pacific, for instance, of alternate sections of land in the building of its railroads would be called steals today. When is the time to bar the door? When the horse is in the stable or when it is stolen?"

Senator Gaylord also gave an exposition of respectability stealing as practiced and often excused

children with sufficient food to nourish the little bodies and keep the brain in fit order to go to school and derive benefit from schooling. The very purpose for which the free school system was established is defeated. The fundamental idea of the free school system is today in thousands of American homes only a bitter mockery. It is a thing to make devils laugh and angels weep.

Whatever the smooth, plausible gentlemen opposed to us may think of the theories of collectivism, on what ground can they justify their opposition to our demands for school budgets and the other measures we propose for the improvement of the educational system? How simple and how clearly practical it is that school attendance be enforced on ALL children, and that each and every child in the republic be assured free text books and sufficient food to enable body and brain to meet all the requirements of the schoolroom, to grow and develop into a proud, strong, intelligent citizen—how reasonable these demands are!

These things are needed to round out and complete the free school system so as to make it in fact and reality FREE. To provide free schools for underfed, anemic, slum-stunted children, to offer study rooms and willing, intelligent teachers to boys and girls at work in mills and factories—this is a social crime and the curse and the guilt of it is on all who consent to it. Those who do not consent to it are the Social-Democrats. Wis. C. S.

by the courts. First, it must be done quietly; secondly, it must be done under the law if possible; and then, thirdly, if it can be done unconsciously, it is an artistic success, and therefore excusable.

In the course of the same debate Senator Blaine was speaking in support of Gaylord's contention. "We have had too much judicial legislation in this country," he said, "too much making of laws by the courts contrary to the sentiment of the people."

"But are they not just as binding upon us as the enactments of legislatures?" asked Senator Hudnall.

"They are, so long as we tolerate them, but when they outrage the sentiments and feelings of the people they should not be permitted to stand, and will not stand, as we have seen in our own history," said Blaine.

"When have we seen anything of the sort?" asked Hudnall.

"Well, for once, in the Dred-Scott decision, and it took four

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

What is interest? It is money paid for the use of money. If you lent me \$500 at 5 per cent interest that would mean that I must pay you \$25 a year for the loan of the money as long as I kept it, and that such payment would not reduce the amount of the loan. So that if I kept your \$500 for twenty years and paid you \$25 a year interest, I should at the end of that time still owe you \$500. That is to say, you would receive \$1,000 from me, although you lent me \$500.

Where do I get the interest from? I have to work for it. But you get it from me. You don't work for it. You—possibly—worked for the principal, that is, for the first \$500, but you do not work for the interest, the second \$500.

Suppose I have \$5,000. I put it in a bank and draw 3 per cent, \$150 a year, interest for it. At the end of twenty years I shall have drawn out \$3,000, and yet there will be \$5,000 to my credit. How does my money breed money? How do I get \$8,000 for my \$5,000? How can the banker afford to pay me more than I put into the bank?

If, instead of putting my \$5,000 into a bank, I locked it up in a safe, and drew out \$150 a year for twenty years, would there be \$5,000 left at the end of that time? There would not. There would only be \$2,000. Money does not breed money. Interest has to be worked for. Who earns it?

Suppose a rich money lender has lent five million to the state at 3 per cent. He draws every year \$150,000 in interest. Who pays it? It is raised by taxation. Who pays the taxes? They are all paid either by the workers or by those who get their money from the workers. And the money lender gets his interest forever. That is to say, that after he has drawn back all his five million in interest the state goes on paying him out of your earnings, my hard-headed friend, \$150,000 a year as long as anyone is left to claim it.

And the worst of it is that the money he lent was not earned by him, but by the ancestors of the very people who are now paying his descendants interest for the loan of it.

Nay? Worse even than this. It is a fact that a great deal of the so-called "capital" for which interest is paid does not exist at all.

Col. Skinner, Mr. Morgan Pierpont, Mr. Harriman-Gould and Mr. Brouder, together with a rich money lender, a couple of rich factory lords and a mine owner, decide to form a company and construct an electric railroad.

They engage some engineers and some laborers. To pay these men their wages and to provide tools and other plant, they need "capital."

They get an estimate of the cost. Say it is \$2,500,000. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000. But that is needed to complete the work. It can't be started with much less. They therefore issue 50,000 shares at \$50 each; \$10 payable on allotment, and the rest at stated times.

The company consists of five men. Each takes an equal number of shares, each pays down an equal sum, say \$50,000, making a total of \$250,000. With this amount they can go on until the second call is made.

Now look at the position of the colonel. He has paid in his \$50,000, and at the end of a year he will have another \$150,000 ready, in the shape of rent. The others are in similar positions. The money lender waits for his interest, the mine owner and the factory lords for their profit. And all these sums, the rent, the interest, and the profits, are earned by the workers.

So the road is built. Who makes it? Not the rich share owners. Oh, no. The road is made by the engineers and laborers. And who finds the money? Not the rich shareholders. Oh, no. The money is earned in rent, or interest, or profits by the agricultural laborers, the miners, and the factory operatives.

But when the laborers and engineers have made the road, and when the laborers, miners, and workers have paid for it, who owns it? Does it belong to the men who made it? Not at all. Does it be-

long to the men who earned the money to pay for it? Not at all.

It belongs to the rich shareholders, and these men will get other men to work it, and keep the profits of its working.

That is to say, all the goods which are carried on that road must pay freight. This charge, after the costs of repairing and working the road are defrayed, will be profit, and will be divided amongst the shareholders in the form of dividends.

And now let us sum up. Col. Skinner lends \$50,000, which he has got (out of his farm laborers), and \$450,000, which he has not got, but which he will get as soon as his farm laborers have earned it. With this money—the money earned and to be earned by the farm laborers—the colonel pays wages to the engineers and men who make the road.

The road being made, the colonel takes freight and fares, which is paid by the workers, much of it, perhaps, by the farm laborers, laborers, engineers, artisans, and miners, who found the money for the road or did the work of making it.

That is to say, the workers pay the colonel interest for the loan of their own money.

You will begin now to see what is meant by such words as rent, interest, capital and credit. For your further enlightenment, and to give you an idea how poor these rich men really are, and how very much interest is paid for money which does not exist, let me offer you two facts.

The first fact is that the amount annually paid in wages, profits, interest, and rent is estimated at twelve times as much as the actual money in the country.

The second fact I will give you in the words of John Stuart Mill: When men talk of the ancient wealth of a country, of riches inherited from ancestors, and similar expressions, the idea suggested is that the riches so transmitted were produced long ago, at the time when they are said to have been first acquired, and that no portion of the capital of a country was produced this year, except so much as may have been this year added to the total amount. The fact is far otherwise.

The greater part, in value, of the wealth now existing... has been produced by human hands within the last twelve months. A very small proportion indeed of that large aggregate was in existence ten years ago; of the present productive capital of the country scarcely any part, except farm houses and factories, and a few ships and machines; and even these would not in most cases have survived so long if fresh labor had not been employed within that period in putting them into repair.

The land subsists, and the land is almost the only thing that subsists. Everything which is produced perishes, and most things very quickly.

And again: Capital is kept in existence from age to age, not by preservation, but by perpetual reproduction.

Does that surprise you? Nearly all the boasted "capital" or wealth of the rich is produced annually.

And by whom is it produced. By the capitalists? Not at all. It is produced by those who labor, for all wealth must be produced by labor. By no other means can it be produced.

You hear a man described as a millionaire. Do you suppose that he has a million or a hundred million in his safe? Do you imagine with regard to a Gould or a Rockefeller that every year millions of golden coins rain down on him from heaven?

Your millionaire has hardly anything. Very little money, that is certain. But he has bonds and securities and other written contrivances of the usurer and the devil, whereby he is legally entitled to appropriate year by year some millions of the wealth that is created by the labor of the poor.

Your great man is said to be worth \$2,500,000 a year. How is he worth it? He gets it in profits, in royalties, in dividends, in interest, in rent; and every penny of it is taken from the wealth produced by labor.

Your colonel has \$150,000 a year in rents, has he? But he has not a dime of rent until poor Hodge has raised the crops and farmer Giles has sold them. Take the men, the laborers—poor, despised drudges—off his estates and your proud colonel is a pauper.

Now, as to rent. Who earns it? Let us take an example from England:

Col. Skinner owns a large tract. The rent roll is \$150,000 a year. Where does the money come from?

The estate is let out to small farmers, at so much per acre.

These farmers pay him his \$150,000 a year.

The farmers sell their crops, and out of the purchase money pay the rent. The crops are raised by labor.

That is to say that the rent is earned by labor—by the labor of the farmer and his men. The colonel does nothing. He did not make the land, nor does he raise the crops. The man who gets rich on ground rent gets rich on the labor of others.

Mr. Brouder owns a row of houses. The rental of the street amounts to \$2,000 a year. Where does the money come from?

The rent is paid by the tenants of the houses. It is paid with money they have earned by their labor, or with money which they have obtained from other men who earned it by their labor, and it is paid to Mr. Brouder for the use of his houses.

How did Mr. Brouder get his houses? He either bought them with money which he may not have earned by his own industry, or he paid for the material and the building with money which he may not have earned by his own industry.

Two things are quite certain. First, that Mr. Brouder did not build the houses with his own hands, nor make the bricks and timbers of which they are built; that work was done by other men. And second, that the money with which those men were paid was never earned by Mr. Brouder's own industry.

(Continued next week.)

Postal Savings Banks

Both Pearson's and Appleton's had valuable articles in their May numbers on the postal savings bank question.

England introduced the system in 1861, and one out of every six persons you meet in that country today is a depositor in the government savings bank. It is a curious fact that although there are 700,000,000 million dollars deposited in such banks in the world, the United States are not represented in that system of thrift.—New Era.

A Capitalist's Development

The centers of population today are full of people that are discouraged. A great many are making an end of it, and a great many more consent to go on living be-

cause they have not the physical courage to do the fatal act.

It is said that never have suicides been so frequent since the early days of the Roman Empire. We are much less shocked today by a reported suicide than was the case forty years ago.—Dr. Parkhurst.

Causes of Prostitution

In London 300,000 people live in houses of one apartment. In Manchester and Salford, according to Councilor Marr's report, 60,000 people are living in overcrowded homes. In the Scottish towns over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants are to be found in overcrowded dwellings of one and two rooms.—Ex.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on justice and fairness, aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

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—and why rich men drink, for that matter—is a question worth getting the answer to.

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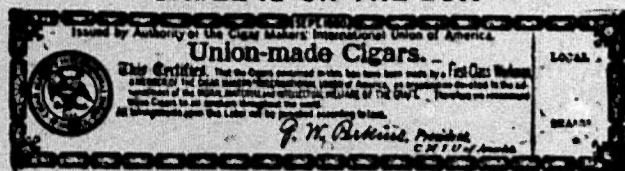
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The Struggle For Democracy

It Has Had a Rough Road in America

Two-fifths Were Aristocrats in Revolutionary Days, and the Tories We Still Have With Us. Real Patriotism.

By William Henry Ferber
(Written for the HERALD.)

OST of our American people suppose that at the present time that during the struggle for independence and the formative period from 1783, the beginning of the nineteenth century, all was harmony in political circles.

The direct opposite was the case, for during the revolutionary period the Tory party, or those aristocrats who favored the king, were a very large minority, and fully two-fifths of the entire population. This was especially true in the four middle states and in many other southern states. Had this not been the case the revolutionary war would not have lasted two years, instead of seven. After the close of the war, when a stronger union of the states was desired, there were those who favored a strong central government and centralization of power in one man.

Alexander Hamilton was that very type of a man, and leader of centralization. There were others, like Jay, and Adams, and Franklin, who believed in a strong federal government in the hands of clericals and those whose wealth and education, or learning, entitled them to recognition and to power. While at the beginning of the Washington administration there was but one party, the Federal party, it does not follow that all was harmony. While Vice-President John Adams and Hamilton

were both federalists, there never was a moment of harmony between them, even though both believed that the spoils of office and all the laurels belonged to the wealthy, and learned, the new aristocracy fashioned after the English nobility and royalty.

It was during this period that those who believed that the people of all classes should rule, as safeguarded by certain amendments to the constitution and the bill of rights, formed themselves into a faction to champion the cause of the proletariat. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, aided by Clinton and the Livingstons of New York, formed themselves into a combative faction to stem the tide of aristocratic federalism and American royalty.

There is no doubt that Hamilton would have wished, like Antony, to have crowned Washington the Caesar of America. Thos. Jefferson's jealousy of both Washington's and Hamilton's power induced him to resist royalty and pomp, and therefore made him the champion of democracy. This split in the old Federal party was the beginning of the Republican party, a name adopted by the enemies of the administration, who were not democratic enough to call themselves Democrats.

The Republicans were simply the liberal element who opposed the conservative element of the Federal party as dominated by Washington and Hamilton and the aristocracy of those times.

There never was a time when bitterness so dominated political circles as during the administration of Washington and John Adams.

Washington was an ultra-aristocrat. He did not believe in democracy as much as does President Taft. And the same thing can be said of the elder Adams. Jefferson was the only commoner of his times, but the party which he formed and guided in part only became the Democratic party in name only, not in fact, for it was dominated by cruel, corrupt and venal politicians, which made the name Democratic party only a name of a sham faction, just as the name Democratic party today only denotes the political organization of a corrupt band of politicians who are affiliated for spoils of political office and political patronage.

The champions of real democracy, from the beginning of our nation to the present time, have been but few. Only two ever occupied the presidential chair, namely, Jefferson and Lincoln. The latter was a true commoner, though both Jefferson and Lincoln were designated as Republican presidents. There have been many real Democrats who have from time to time striven for democratic principles. Many of these never cared for

Taft's Income Tax Shuffle

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The much-vaunted corporation tax amendment which has just been drawn and introduced into the senate is a good illustration of what the Taft administration really expects to do with regard to the corporations.

Although President Taft stood openly and frankly during the campaign for an income tax, straight out, and said it was constitutional, it seems now that he was entirely insincere. In his speech of acceptance at Cincinnati he heartily endorsed income tax. Yet when with three votes in the senate more than enough to pass it, he suddenly came to the rescue of Boss Aldrich with a special message, designed to kill off the supporters of the income tax for this session. It was generally supposed that he had done this on the spur of the moment. Now we know that it was deliberately premeditated.

Nick Longworth, the administra-

tion parrot, says he has in his possession the original draft of this corporation amendment, which was drawn by the present attorney-general before the present extra session of congress, which convenes on March 15. He goes farther than that and says that President Taft had requested Wickersham to draw a draft of this amendment sometime before Wickersham was even made Attorney general. This would probably make it previous to his inauguration.

Thus do we see how Taft redeems his pre-election promises even before he is inaugurated.

The amendment itself will be blown full of holes by the corporations of the country within six months of its adoption.

Respectable Thieving

The Chicago Daily Socialist has rather startled the denizens of the Windy City by charging that the city hall crowd is covering up a graft of \$23,000,000. The Daily Socialist has made every effort to discover the whereabouts of certain

funds and why enormous public moneys have been spent with apparently no trace of their disappearance, but without success. For example, miscellaneous funds amounting to \$81,000 are covered up under the cryptographic letters, B7-E-G-H-I-H2-J-M-N-O1-O2-P-U1-U2-U3-Y, but nobody seems to know anything about the mysterious labels. The big capitalistic dailies of Chicago are saying not a word. The silence that surrounds them is thick enough to cut with a cleaver.—Ex.

Paine and Slavery

Outside of the Quakers, to which sect Paine belonged, no protest against the savagery of the times was raised. We shall never understand Paine if we look upon him as a revolutionist filled with a passion for overturning thrones and churches. His career is only reduced to intelligible consistency when we recognize that the improving and driving force behind his social, political, and religious activities was an overmastering passion for humanity. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," which is universally acknowledged to have been a potent factor in the American Revolution, had a wider aim than the substitution of Republicanism for Monarchy. He looked beyond conferring a boon on the American citizen. A strong opponent of slavery, he said to the framers of the American constitution, "Forget not the hapless African." It is a significant fact that a paragraph in favor of the abolition of slavery in America, which is surmised to have been inserted through Paine's influence, in the "Declaration of Independence" was struck out. Why? Because Georgia and South Carolina wanted slaves, and the Northerners were interested in supplying them! Had Paine's humane suggestion been adopted the United States would have been saved the agony and bloody sweat of the Civil War.—Hector McPherson.

The Burden of Armaments

The total naval expenditure for 1909-10 of the great powers is as follows:

France	\$66,353,824
Russia	\$50,288,831
Germany	\$7,592,532
Italy	\$4,355,204
United States	\$139,876,889

Wm. E. Curtis, the well known newspaper correspondent, has unearthed the interesting fact that, when the city of Nashville, Tenn., was created in 1806, "everybody who owned a foot of land, women as well as men, black as well as white, were allowed to vote for mayor and commissioners."—Ex.



THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

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Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Would Force a King On Us

The fellow who made this contention was considered a very brainy man in his neighborhood, and did have quite a following, being an active church worker, so I had to reckon seriously with him. But when he said that Socialism would force a king upon us and destroy the Republic I really thought he was joking, and remarked: "Yes, it means a king all right, and I know his name already. King Demos. The Voice of all the people. Long live King Demos. The universal king. The king of kings. His crown and scepter are now in the making. You and I will be a diadem in the former, and your will and mine will be parts in constituting the latter. The dynasty is about to change. King Croesus, King Gold, King Plutus are about to be deposed, and King Demos—the will of all the people—is about to be enthroned. Long live King Demos."

When I had delivered myself of the above choice gem, as I thought, he turned upon me and gave me to understand that he was not joking, and appealed to the bystanders for an audience. So I saw at once that I was up against it. That I must prepare for an argument, and put up the best defense possible.

I explained that Socialism meant the collective ownership of all industry, that this industry was to be democratically managed, that is, that all those who really do the world's useful work shall have a voice in selecting their bosses, that by this plan they would secure the full value of their toil, and as a result would become economically free, that is, free to work and free to live, and therefore could not possibly be enslaved nor tyrannized over by any one; that Socialism demanded the initiative and referendum, the imperative mandate, which placed every official at the disposal of the people, and that under such circumstances it was foolishness to talk of a king being forced upon us.

But he was obstinate, and admitted none of these things, so I left him and his crowd feeling that I had made little impression.

A year later this brainy fellow strayed away from his home, and was found in the woods with his throat badly slashed with a razor. Today that ugly scar shows he did not have sense enough to even commit suicide. I felt vindicated.

Labor Rebellion Not In Vain!

Cleveland Citizen: Some people are wondering whether the iron and steel workers, now that the United States Steel Corporation has announced its determination to smash the tin plate men's organization, will ever acquire sufficient stamina to call their souls their own and paralyze the octopus with a strike.

A generation ago the iron and steel workers were the highest priced mechanics and laborers in the world. The protective tariff was their god and their eyes created the Frankenstein that now seeks to destroy them. The Carnegies and Fricks, to display their gratitude to their political chancellors, struck the fatal blow a Homestead, and since that ill-fated day the iron and steel workers have been gradually sinking into a condition that is not far removed from actual slavery.

Some time ago Profs. John R. Commons and John Andrew Fitch made a minute investigation of the relative conditions that prevail among the miners, who are organized, in the Pittsburgh district.

They found that there are 70,000 steel workers and 20,000 miners in Allegheny county, Pa. The hours of labor in the steel mills are 12, with considerable Sunday work; in the mines eight, with no Sunday work.

The common labor in the steel mills receives \$1.80 per day of 12 hours, and the miners \$2.36 per day of eight hours' work. Measured by hours, the mine workers receive about 90 to 100 per cent more than the steel workers.

In 1807 the conditions in the mines were similar to those in the mills at the present time. It was in that year that the long strike of coal miners throughout the interstate field took place, with the result that for the past ten years the conditions of the poorest paid miners have improved 100 per cent.

When will the iron and steel workers display as much backbone as the miners and organize and fight?

Carnegie's Wealth Producers

From ten to thirty experts have been investigating for the past twelve months, the conditions of life and labor in Pittsburgh. It is essentially a city of foreigners, and it was found that as many as 50 per cent of these contract typhoid fever within two years after arrival, owing to the shocking lack of proper sanitation in the city. Over 500 men are killed every year in the course of their work, and an unknown number seriously injured; 51 per cent of the victims have families. Twelve hours a day is the rule for most of the workers, and the labor is so exhausting that they have no time or inclination for recreation, religion, or even home life.—Labor Leader, London.

The Social Revolution

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"One might reply, not without reason: Not only will it not disappear, but it will rather be perfectly realized. For, with the transformation of the means of production into collective property, wage-labor will be transformed into a certain statistically ascertainable number of laborers rendering for money. Prostitution disappears and monogamy, instead of going out of existence, at last becomes a reality for men also."—Page 91.

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The book that made the whole civilized world sit up and take notice. It showed the people under what wretched conditions the wage earners work and how filthy meat products are put up. This is the story that caused Pres. Roosevelt to send a commission to "Peach Bottom," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated on the book by Comrade Sinclair.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 SIXTH ST., MILWAUKEE

The Principles We Advocate

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Every Saturday

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Free competition imposes no restraint upon the powerful. They are at liberty to exploit the poor workman to their hearts' content.

And another thing: The strength on the capitalist side is so great, and the capacity for resistance on the side of the workmen is so insignificant, that there is actually no freedom of contract. The monopoly of the tools has made the employers a class of autocrats, and the laborers a class of dependents—of hirelings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine. The machine has come to be the main thing, the costly thing. The living appendage, the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost. Nowadays, if an owner of tools does not want to let a workman work, the latter has no means of subsistence, unless he finds some other "lord of production" who will permit him to produce something.

Senator Gaylord—An Appreciation

(Continued from page 2.)

years of bloody war, and millions in treasure to repudiate that decision so obnoxious to the people.

"But that decision was in line with the constitution, was it not?" asked Senator Brazear.

"No," replied Senator Blaine.

"The constitution says nothing about the extension of slavery into free territory, and it might be well for courts and legislators to be guided by the lessons of history if they would not again invite condemnation, possibly revolution."

"Do you advocate revolution?" asked Senator Hudnall.

"A peaceful one, yes," replied Blaine.

"Would you make it war?" asked Senator Gaylord; to which sharp thrusts there was no reply.

These were among the many instances when, armed with irrefutable fact and restless logic Senator Gaylord gave pause to the imperious demands of privilege and awakened consciences prone to forget judgments to come.

A more effective champion of the working class, viewed from the standpoint of loyalty to their interests or of results achieved, probably could not have been found to send to Madison. A keen, clear-cut debater, as ready with repartee as with statistics to fence an argument, he was heard with more than ordinary interest by both his colleagues and the public, whenever he rose to speak, which was not infrequent.

Senator Gaylord took an active and effective hand in the consideration of practically every big proposition before the house this winter. And it is safe to say that the great mass of the honest, patriotic, sober-minded people of all parties would in their heart of hearts endorse the stand taken by him on practically every proposition save that of county option alone. On this question there would be honest differences of opinion. To only a few thinkers has occurred the idea that saloon regulation means, in results, largely discrimination against the laboring man, and that until democracy and congeniality of the saloon can be made to prevail in other social centers the saloon will continue the poor man's club and be defended by him, enemy though it may be.

In many instances Senator Gaylord must have realized beforehand that it was a forlorn hope he was

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions among them: a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. You will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eight beautifully printed pages, with many portraits of notable writers. Includes a complete, condensed list of the principles of Socialism. One copy free on request. 100 copies for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$10.00. Write to: CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

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order would gladly confer deserves the thanks of man and woman.

Propaganda Lecture Course

(Continued from page 2.)

of the Western Reserve university for co-operation. The faculty responded with laudable generosity. Some professors of high schools agreed to fill up some gaps in the program.

Discussions lasting from half an hour to an hour followed each lecture. Most of the questions asked were pertinent, and only a few were dangerously near being pertinent, in so far as their obvious aim was to embarrass the lecturer. There was a marked tendency on the part of some overzealous comrades to convert all lecturers on the spot to Socialism. However, the lecturers took all these somewhat naive tactics with goodnature tolerance. The earnestness of purpose of the audience and the rather surprisingly rich stores of information displayed by some Socialists present won the respect of the lecturers. The lectures were delivered Sunday afternoons at the hall of the United Trades and Labor Council. The attendance was fair, but not as good as the course deserved. Many outsiders helped to swell the crowd.

Following is the list of lectures and lecturers for the passed session of the Labor Lyceum Course:

1. W. M. Gregory—The Origin of the Earth.
2. W. M. Gregory—The Glacial Period.
3. C. T. Knirk—The Weather and Its Prediction.
4. C. T. Waite—Organic Evolution.
5. J. E. Cutler—The Science of Sociology.
6. J. E. Cutler—The Development of Society.
7. Ch. G. Arbutnot—The Science of Economics.
8. Ch. G. Arbutnot—The Development of Economic Institutions.
9. Ch. G. Arbutnot—Trades Unions and the Labor Problem.

10. Ch. G. Arbutnot—Industrial Corporations.
11. A. R. Hutton—Politics as a Science.
12. A. R. Hutton—The Development of the State.
13. M. M. Curtis—Mental Attitudes Toward Social Questions.
14. M. M. Curtis—The Development of the Social Self.
15. M. M. Curtis—The Moral Aspect of the Social Progress.
16. H. E. Harn—The French Revolution in Relation to the Laboring Classes.
17. F. Vaner—Property.
18. Zelig—Some Social Aspects of the French Revolution.
19. Isaac Cowen—Trade Unionism.
20. Robert Landow—Socialism.
21. Isador Ladoff—The Sociological Background of the Class Struggle.
22. Isador Ladoff—The Propaganda of Action.
23. Isador Ladoff—Educational Propaganda.
24. The same—The Economics of Karl Marx.

The systematic and judicious dissemination of literature is one of the most, if not the most, important means of propaganda. We have no lack of quantity of Socialist literature to complain of, but its quality leaves ample space for improvement. We have Socialist papers adopting the brass band, war cry Salvation Army methods; papers stuffed with stereotyped and pointless commonplace Socialism of the utopian stamp; papers indulging in reckless statements and "statistics"; papers apparently devoted to the self-adulation of its publisher, who assumes the role of the official astrologer of the Socialist party and specializes in predicting the day, the hour and place of the miraculous appearance of General Colfax surrounded by a staff of howling dervishes of impossibility; papers peddling occasionally even gold bricks for the special benefit of Socialist suckers, and many other papers of the kind to be considered as not unmixed blessings. Some of these papers have an extensive circulation. But the few

Socialist papers devoted to earnest and sane, dignified and effective elucidation of current events from the Socialist viewpoint; papers taking care of the general welfare of the working class day by day ought to be preferred as material for propaganda. But we would especially warn against the spread of publications whose special mission consists in emulating the vigorous modern proletarian movement by the means of injections into the body of the latter virulent poisons extracted from the putrid corpses of dead creeds. Let the dead bury the dead! The builder of the future should not co-operate with the scavengers of the past.

Sixth Annual Socialist Encampment at Grand Saline, Texas

The sixth annual Socialist encampment will be held at Grand Saline, Texas, August 2 and 7, inclusive, and will go down on the record as the largest labor meeting ever held in the south. All the usual attractions and amusements will be in evidence. Last year the attendance ranged from three to ten thousand daily. People come from every section of Texas, and some from adjoining states. Excursion rates will be secured. A large portion of the crowd come over land in prairie schooners. This year's program will excel the splendid ones heretofore given. Invitations have been extended to E. V. Debs, last candidate for president, Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, Prof. Walter Thomas Mills of Wisconsin, A. M. Simons, Fred D. Warren, Morris Hilquit, New York; Stanley J. Clark, Geo. H. Goebel, Lena M. Lewis, and many others. Local Grand Saline, under whose auspices the encampment is given, guarantees an intellectual treat.—Richie Alexander, general secretary and manager sixth annual Socialist encampment and state organizer Socialist party of Texas.

then we cordially invite you to join one of the clubs and study the matter up, while at the same time you will have plenty of social enjoyment. Or, if you are a very young lady, join one of the Young People's Auxiliaries, and you will find there a congenial circle of young folks, bright, up-to-date, and full of fun.

But if you wish to become a full-fledged member of the Social-Democratic party, join either the branch of your respective ward, or the South Side Women's branch. This meets on the afternoon of the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 2 o'clock, in Korsch's hall, 658 Greenfield avenue.

Well done, South Side Social-Democratic women! They have just donated \$5 to the campaign deficit fund out of the treasury of the South Side Women's branch. Such women as these make King Capitalism tremble. May their shadows never grow fewer, but always more numerous from year to year.

OUR RECIPE BOOK.

Italian Cakes.

Half a cup of butter, warmed but not melted, and the same quantity of sugar, beaten to a cream. Add one by one, beating continuously, four eggs, whites and yolks. At the last heat in very hard half a cup of pastry flour. Pour this mixture to the depth of half an inch into shallow buttered tin and bake in a moderately quick oven for ten or fifteen minutes. Turn upside down to cool; spread thickly with a firm jam or jelly, preferably strawberry or raspberry, and then overlay with stiff chocolate icing. When firm cut into odd shapes—squares, discs, diamonds, triangles, etc.

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Women's Social-Democratic Organizations

We have in Milwaukee three Women's Social-Democratic clubs and one Women's Branch of the Social-Democratic party. If you are not yet ready to join the party,

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The Builders' Column

By Teddy

It is a case of "have to" once more, comrades. Excluding the ever willing, we must say the work accomplished last week in the getting of subscriptions for the HERALD was anything but what could be howled about.

The question is whether you are going to keep up a slow pace of this kind, or make a final spurt, and win out. If you workers really knew the conditions and realized what it all meant, there would need be no more calling from us. You would quickly concentrate all your efforts, which would keep the flag of justice flying.

Is it necessary for us to make our call any stronger, before you notice that we are absolutely in need of what we call for, or will this call suffice? There must be no reason for any further delay, so pitch right in now and begin the end of the reign of capitalism.

You can do it, if you only will. Will you? It surely needs no fight on your part to turn the mind of your Republican or Democratic neighbors towards becoming a reader of the HERALD.

Did you ever try, comrades, to put some one wise as to the benefits the working class is deriving while capitalism is holding sway? Find out how they, as wage earners look at the rulers of our "land of the free." You will then know if they need a dose of the HERALD or not. What is knowledge for the Socialist, is common sense for a Republican or Democrat until he digests it in a better manner. Then the light shines the same way with him as with you. Put the screws to them then, and see what happens.

"Making Good"

Here is what Comrade Mrs. Spelty of California had to say about the HERALD when she received our premium: "The Physician in the House," in exchange for HERALD subscriptions; "I like the HERALD very much. I could not do without it, and think you deserve encouragement and great credit for the great work you have been doing for down-trodden humanity. Long may you live to work for Socialism."

Are you an undesirable desirable? If you are, get in line and show to what degree you are licensed. Show them what an undesirable desirable is made of.

A Jolly-looking trio just received from Comrade Anderson of Alabama. Methinks a dose of the HERALD will certainly make them goo-goo!

Another heavy hitter is Comrade Erno of California. A subscription to one of his neighbors, his own renewal for one year, and a package of "brain food" (Socialist literature). If things keep up in that shape there will surely be no rest for the wicked.

In line with the rest of the workers we must place comrades Waegli and Snortum of Wisconsin; Dickerson of Florida; Larson of Michigan; Lawrence of Utah and Ryckman of Wyoming.

Comrades, how long has it been since you were listed among these workers for humanity's cause? Can you remember? Get into line this week and stay there throughout the ensuing year.

M. C. C. S. D. Party Endorses Workers' Home

(Continued from page 1.)

expenses, five per cent interest on the \$35,000 which will be borrowed to erect the building, six per cent dividends on stock, but also pay for the building in twenty-five or thirty years. So that you see that at the end of that period you will have not only the lot, but also the building. Even though the building will de-

preciate, this will undoubtedly more than make up by the rise in the price of the lot. In twenty-five or thirty years, therefore, the stock will probably be worth three times what you pay for it now.

If you want to get in on this splendid investment you must speak mighty quick. There are only a few shares left. Act now! Here are some blanks, to help you do something at once:

To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.

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I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next succeeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith find for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.

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Consumption

Among the many periodicals co-operating in the war now being waged against the "Great White Plague," Physical Culture magazine stands in the forefront. In the June issue much interesting and useful material about the necessity and curative power of fresh air appears in the contribution from the pen of the editor, Bernarr Macfadden, entitled "Strengthening Weak Lungs—Curing Consumption," illustrated by photos of various methods of obtaining a proper supply of pure air. He says:

Organized Labor

"Authorities of every kind have finally agreed that the outdoor treatment is the only reliable treatment for the Great White Plague. Impure, confined air interferes with the functional processes of the lungs. The carbonic acid gas is not properly replaced by oxygen, the great life-giver, which cannot be absorbed in proper quantities. In endeavoring to cultivate the habit of living out of doors, it may be difficult at first to maintain warmth. One will not be benefited when seriously suffering from cold. The body should be kept warm and comfortable, but this does not mean that one should indulge in coddling. One should slowly but surely inure the body to what might ordinarily be regarded as exposure. When taking the out-door treatment, do not forget the necessity of securing all the oxygen you can through the aid of deep-breathing exercises. If you expand the chest on each occasion as much as you can without pain or discomfort, there is no possible chance of your being harmed. The expansion of the lungs should always begin in the abdominal region; and gradually extend up to the chest. When a breath is taken in this manner, the air is carried down to the lowest parts of the lungs and gradually, as the chest fills and expands thereafter, all other parts of the lungs are expanded and strengthened."

Shortened Life

The problem before the world today is how shall her citizens be correctly housed, properly fed and efficiently developed? Disease is no respecter of persons and knows no boulevard boundaries. Epidemic from the tenement districts will spread relentlessly to the brown stone fronts. The only way to protect your child is to help me protect mine. It is utterly impossible in its last analysis for one set of people to disassociate themselves from all others. It is not a question of altruism or brotherly love, it is a case of protect yourself from evil by removing the causes that produce the evil—poverty. In the rapidly changing conditions of the world's economy the way must yet be found so that each may live for all and all for each. This world was created that man might live a true and thoroughly developed life—that he might reach the full stature of manhood and live out the fullness of his days in the richest possession of all his faculties. This ideal lives and it will not cease being the human ideal until it has become a living and growing reality.—The Painter and Decorator.

Base Ball

The Social-Democratic Base Ball League.

A large attendance turned out to witness the ball game at Washington park 1st Saturday afternoon, where the Twentieth Ward Social-Democrats triumphed the Social-Democratic Herald to a tune of 12 to 2. The trouble with the Social-Democratic Herald seemed to be that a number of new men who had been gathered together for the first time this season. Both teams were evenly matched, however, as the score at the end of the game stood 7 to 1 in favor of the Coming Nations. The Twentieth Ward Social-Democrats promised the Herald a good game when they line up against them for the first time next Sunday afternoon. No doubt a large number of people will witness the opening of the new Social-Democratic Base Ball park, which is located at the corner of Russell and Howell avenues, next Sunday afternoon, July 4. A large number of comrades and sympathizers have already received or asked for tickets. It will be the first double header ever played in this park by the Social-Democratic league. The first game will be called at 2:00 p.m., and the second at 3:30 p.m. The teams will line up as follows: The first game Manager A. W. Strehlow's team, Twentieth Ward Social-Democrats, will be pitted against Comrade Arthur Urbanek's Twenty-first Ward Social-Democrats. The second game, Manager E. T. Melms Social-Democratic Herald will be pitted against Manager Comrade Pfumple Seventeenth Ward Social-Democrats.

Stelze the Fox

Rev. Charles Stelze, "labor commissioner" of the Presbyterian church, gallivanted around Europe for a few weeks and now knows all about the labor movement across the pond—much better, in fact, than most men who have lived in the old countries all their lives. He is sending a lot of stuff to the labor press for publication, which for unreliability and misrepresentation of fact is seldom surpassed. One would be led to believe that all the English union officials who amount to anything are church members and teetotlers, and that Socialism in Great Britain spells anything opposed to the Tory party. In France the "revolutionaries" (the term is used to cover Socialists and anarchists, who, as a matter of fact, are at war) "prefer to keep the bona fide trades union membership comfortably small, so that they will not be out-numbered and then over-powered," and that's probably the reason the "revolutionaries" have been fighting the combined powers of government and the capitalists "to keep the bona fide trades union membership small," etc. "Just now," says the lynx-eyed Rev. Stelze, "Socialism appears to be having rather a hard time of it on the other side. There is a note of pessimism in the Socialist press which is unusual." In Germany, says he, the Socialist members in the Reichstag were reduced from 83 to 40 at the last election, "although there was something of an increase in the total number of votes cast." Nothing is said about the unjust gerrymandering of districts and that all parties in the empire combined against the Socialists, despite which fact the latter increased their vote from 3,000,000 to 3,125,000, in round numbers. In London there was a setback and also in Edinburgh, says Mr. Stelze—because of local conditions which he does not mention. Not a word about the tremendous Socialist gains in Austria, Italy, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and other countries, in national and local contests, since the general election was held in Germany, when Socialism was "smashed" by polling a quarter of a million increase. Wherever Stelze finds his "pessimism," outside of the London Times, we are unaware, and we doubt whether he reads any foreign papers. His knowledge of the foreign political movement of labor sets him down as the merest tyro, and although he made an ocean trip and dodged in and out of a few countries, he is a mighty long way from becoming an authority at his present pace. It takes some years of study to know something about the Socialist movement, its progress as well as its philosophy.—Cleveland Citizen.

Useful material

useful material about the necessity and curative power of fresh air appears in the contribution from the pen of the editor, Bernarr Macfadden, entitled "Strengthening Weak Lungs—Curing Consumption," illustrated by photos of various methods of obtaining a proper supply of pure air. He says:

Headaches

Our Wafers Have No Equal. 10c and 25c Boxes...

A. O. MEIER 1215 HOLTON STREET
 DRUGGIST

H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST
 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
 1112...TEUTONIA AVENUE...1112

Attention

Don't fail to attend the great Clearing Sale of Union-Made Clothing at LEOPOLD HIRSCH (Union Clothing) 1112...TEUTONIA AVENUE...1112

KONRAD & BAUMANN DEALERS IN
Union Stamp Shoes
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 Phone West 361
 3215 LISBON AVE.

JOE BECKER UNION-MADE SHOES
 821 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRED SIELING Umbrella Maker
 Recovering and Repairing
 713 North Ave.

Special Offer

All our latest clear worsted newest fancy colored \$18.00 Suits we offer for \$15.00. All we ask you to do is to give them a look.

Schuck & Schiminsky Teutonia Ave. and Center St.

FOR A PAIR OF Good Shoes ALWAYS GO TO John Peter 467 ELEVENTH AVE.

W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR
 Telephone South 310
 1872 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE

Hot Plates—Ovens—Cooking Utensils

TOOLS for Carpenters and Mechanics of All Kinds
PAINTS—OILS
GLASS—MIRRORS
WASHING MACHINES
GUNS—AMMUNITION

GAS RANGES

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS LOUIS WEISS 1117 VUET ST.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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 Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
 Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed St.
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 Miller, Sam R., 539 Market St.
 E. Schmitt, 225 Vliet St.
 Tegen, William, 600 Tenth St.

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 Mundi, H. C., 108 Lloyd St.
 O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
 Peart, Richard, 270 27th St.
 Polaski, J., 614 35th St.
 Reiple, Val, 1531 Cherry St.
 Rietz, A. E., 339 State.
 Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
 Schaller, E., 343 Third St.
 Schenck, Carl, 2323 State St.
 Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
 Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
 Shoenek, J., 132 Second St.
 Schoenek, J., 132 Second St.
 Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
 Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.
 Strunka, L. A., South Milwaukee.
 Urran, G., 627 Grand Ave.
 Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon Av.
 Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
 Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand Ave.
 Young & Dornoff, Third and State.
 Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th St.

East Side.
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 Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan St.
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 Bauer, A., 424 National Ave.
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 Conway & Cate, S. M. C. A. Bldg.
 Doney, W., 534 National Ave.
 Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.
 Baganz, Al. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic Av.
 Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
 Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
 Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
 Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
 Gilbert, R., 360 Grove St.
 Gregory, C., 175 Howell av.
 Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
 Henning, A. C., 914 National av.
 Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed St.
 Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
 Kalb, W. J., 129 Pryor av.
 Kempfer, E., 307 Florida St.
 Kuhns, H., 452 Reed St.
 Persich, S., 279 Reed St.
 Siebert, Frank, 927 National Ave.
 Seuff, W., 385 1st av.
 Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
 Thomas, C. C., 125 Kinnickinnic av.
 Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Wauwatosa.

Cudahy, Wis.
 Burdecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.
 Foran, J. M.
 Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
 Albers, C. J., Ronkowski, C.
 Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.

Shaboygan, Wis.
 Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th St.
 Schwitzgebel, John, 2131 N. 15th St.

Manitowish, Wis.
 Kaufmann, Jno., 1604 Washington St.
 Burckel, Jos., 2007 Marshall St.
 Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington St.
 Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington at Hartford, Wis.

Hartford, Wis.
 Abrendt, A., Hilt, Geo.

SPENDER, A. A.

Plum Clothing Co.

Clothing, Hatters Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of Union-Made Clothing HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring
 491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Dr. J. BIEBESHEIMER

DENTIST
 301 THIRD STREET 301
 BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND STATE

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MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
 467 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE
 MY BRAND 100—Sanitary de Ocher Cigs Longue de—Golden Harvest—Long Star—No. 100

H. W. BLAESING

Union Shoes
 967 KINNICKINNIE AVE.

Socialist Literature for Sale

"Deutscher Jacob", "Neue Zeit", etc. Also English or German Pamphlets, Magazines, etc., etc.

JACOB MERGET 1918 GALONA ST.

Schleiger-Schulz Co.

Hatters and Men's Furnishers
 NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—UNION HATS A SPECIALTY
 1301 VLIET STREET

Max Hauser

The Optician
 Moved to 495 East Water St.
 C.P. CITY HALL

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OPTICIAN
 495 TWILIGHT ST.
 If your eyes need GLASS, consult me

REINHOLD BROS.

Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.

Gas and Gasoline Stoves
 Refrigerators
 Ice Cream Freezers
 Screen Doors—Screen Windows
 Lawn Tools

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS on the Latest GAS RANGES All of Next Week... Come and See Them

Goethel & Roden

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work
 ROOFING AND REPAIRING
 117 STANBONE ST.
 Phone Grand 1774

Keep the Wheel Turn in

SEND ME YOUR ORDERS FOR COAL COKE=WOOD

and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit thereon. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.

PHONE GRAND 2394
 34 SIXTH STREET
H. W. BISTORIUS

TEETH

EXTRACTED
 ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT

NEW TEETH—the best and most modern in the world... \$8.00 UP
 Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
 Standard Crows and Bridge Teeth... \$6.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free, and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG
 414-416 Cornwell Bldg., Milwaukee
 HOURS—9:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 2204.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

Borchardt Bros.

TAILORS
 347-349 GROVE ST.
 Phone S. 1127

Henry F. Schmidt

561 SALOON
 Mosquito Avenue

Smoke TAMPANOLA

Manufactured by HERMAN BUECH
 Phone So. 1446
 476 SIXTEENTH AVENUE
10c CIGAR

THE HOME TEA CO.

383 Grove St., Milwaukee
 A Full Line of Groceries
 ROBERT & BUNKE, Proprietors

JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
 467 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE
 MY BRAND 100—Sanitary de Ocher Cigs Longue de—Golden Harvest—Long Star—No. 100

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

West Side Bottle House
 WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
 Ph. S. 2200 348 Chestnut St.

ADOLPH HEUMANN

271 THIRD STREET
Sample Room and Bottle House

A. W. HAAS

Fresh and Salt Meats
 Poultry & Game in Season
 211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

C. D. WAUGH

EXPERT OPTICIAN
 320 GRAND AVE.
 When You CAN'T SEE Well SEE WAUGH

EVERT VOTH

UNDERTAKER
 423 Gross St.

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 Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.

Shaboygan, Wis.
 Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th St.
 Schwitzgebel, John, 21

Vacation Shoes

School Is Out—

now for "how to be cool and comfortable". Our Scuffers, Barefoot Sandals, Slippers and Bathing Shoes will help solve that problem at little cost. Tennis Oxfords are easy and light; Canvas Shoes are cool. Be comfortable.

Open Evenings **LUEDKE'S** Closed Sundays
413-415 National Avenue 413-415

Has a School-Book Exchange

Next Best Thing to Publicly Furnished School Books
[TO THE EDITOR.]

There are at least fifty thousand parents in this city that are sincerely interested in having school children get a square deal in the matter of school supplies.

To meet the necessity of providing cheaper books for children of limited means, the following plan has been in operation for the past two years in the Twenty-Second District school, with gratifying success from the standpoint of pupils, parents and teachers.

At the close of each semester each pupil who, by reason of promotion or other cause, discards his or her books, is permitted to send to the principal's office such books, upon the fly-leaf of which the parents have marked the price at which the second hand book is to be sold to other pupils.

A list of names of books thus offered for sale or exchange is published throughout the grades, giving names of owners and prices asked in order that pupils about to be promoted into classes using new books may learn where and from whom they may secure the necessary books at lowest possible prices. This serves the needs of both buyer and seller.

In several instances during the past three semesters, neat and economical children have sold books (originally bought second hand) after using them a year, at the price they paid for them, thus securing the free use of books due to their care and neatness.

The thought that by careful use of the books a better sale price may be secured at time of exchange induces many a child to practice commendable habits of neatness in their use.

Books, that at the ordinary second hand store counter, would bring 15 per cent of publishers' prices when offered for sale by pupils to second hand dealers to be sold by them to other children at 75 per cent of publishers' prices, have been exchanged in school on the basis of 60 per cent of the publishers' prices, thus saving both the selling pupil and the buying pupil an amount greater than half the publishers' price.

Besides this advantage of gain on the part of seller, it furnishes a ready market in the school for books which might otherwise have been placed in the attic at home, valueless in the possible event of change in text-books by the school board.

Parents whose income is not sufficient to pay store prices for books for a large family of children are saved the necessity of testifying to the school board officials that they must draw upon the indigent fund supported by taxpayers for the

We Solicit the Accounts of Responsible Salaried Persons. Our Valuable 5 Per Cent. Barrett Stamps Are Given On All Accounts Credit Dept. On the Third Floor

Barrett's July Clearance

Radical Reductions in All Departments—Quick Selling Is the Order—Let All Attend—Sale Now Going On

A great, big business during April, May and June at our new location makes us feel like celebrating during July. Besides, every good merchant considers that his profit-making time is mostly over by July first and turns his attention to adjusting stocks and cleaning out odds and ends, broken lines, odd sizes, remnants, etc., that naturally result from a busy season of selling.

There You Have the Reason for This Sale and the Motive That Prompted the Unusual Price Reductions Offered

So now for a two-weeks-long Bargain Carnival. Now for twelve days of plentiful offerings and phenomenal values. Choice, bright, new warm weather garments, fabrics, wear requisite, china, cut glass and kitchen utensils—the best in the store—all on display in every department and on every counter and marked at prices assuring our customers of wonderfully big savings.

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON.

George Middleton's dramatization of Meredith Nicholson's popular novel, "The House of a Thousand Candles," will be the offering of Manager Brown. The play should prove an exceptionally popular one, as it was considered one of the best liked dramas when James K. Hackett produced it two seasons ago as a starring vehicle for E. M. Holland. It follows closely along the lines of the story. The part of Bates, considered one of the best in which Mr. Holland has been seen recently, will be enacted by Robert Warwick. Adelaide Keim will be seen as Marian Devereaux, the girl of the red tan o' shanter. Robert McWade, Jr.,

will impersonate Larry Donovan, the Irish adventurer, while the rest of the organization will be happily cast.

MAJESTIC.

At the Majestic, starting with a special matinee, Monday, musical comedy will supplant vaudeville for the last week of the season. "The Golden Girl," the big musical comedy, which scored a hit when given its premiere presentation in Milwaukee last winter, and which has since experienced a triumphant run of 200 performances at the Princess and LaSalle theaters, Chicago, will be the offering. The original company and the marvelous \$50,000 production will be brought here under the personal direction of Mort H. Singer. In addition to the special Monday matinee, other afternoon performances will be given Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, the engagement coming to an end Sunday evening.

Organizer Robbed

Organizer Kahn of the Bakers' union was attacked by Baker Trettin, of 1402 Wright street, and his seven non-union employees, Wednesday morning at 4 a.m., and the organizer claims that he was robbed of his bicycle. He has secured a warrant for the bodily arrest of Trettin and says he will bring action for hold-up and robbery.

TO CHICAGO \$1.00
DAILY 4:30 P.M. Sunday 8 P.M., 8:15 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday 10 P.M.

GOODRICH
BOATS

Morning Boat Saturday 9 A.M. Only.
Docks Post Street.
TELEPHONE 9888
Wireless Telegraph On All Boats.

A. M. JOHNSON'S
ICE CREAM
AND
HOME-MADE CANDIES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
508 MITCHELL STREET 508

Some Interesting Warm Weather Bargains

We do not intend to have any dull times during hot weather—and, knowing that one must offer special inducements to make it an object for buyers to come downtown when it is far more comfortable to remain at home, we are going to make this a bargain week.

THIS CLOCK \$1.75



An ideal dining room, den or sitting room clock. Made of weathered oak, a beautiful ornament and useful. \$1.75

Mission Oak Hall Clock



The hall or stairway is not completely furnished without it. Runs 8 days, is 6 feet high, 16 1/2 in. wide, 13-in. square dial, Roman figures, strikes the hour and half-hour. Price \$4.75

A Beautiful Hardwood 4-Passenger Swing—suitable for porch or lawn—strong and substantial—comfortable for old and young—now \$3.00

C. W. FISCHER FURNITURE CO.
RUGS—CARPETS—DRAPERY MATERIALS
217-223 Second Street Corner West Water St.

Porch and Veranda Furniture

We carry the largest assortment, all styles—including the

Famous Old Hickory

Chairs
Rockers
Settees
Tables
Porch Swings
Rugs and Mats

Let us give you estimates for your Summer Home Furniture.

Pay for Privileges

Ald. Strehlow, the Twentieth ward Socialist alderman, has introduced the following in to the common council:

WHEREAS, it appears that the city has no right to grant so-called special privileges whatsoever, while at the same time there are cases, such as sidetrack privileges and the like, where legitimate business interests demand such accommodation in the interests of business development; and

WHEREAS, when such privileges are granted by the council those to whom said privileges are granted secure valuable benefits which they take in a selfish spirit; and

WHEREAS, Under the law as interpreted, the city has the legal right to accept gifts from citizens, either as a part of some public improvement or for the public benefit; therefore

RESOLVED, That from and after this date the members of this council hold themselves to the following policy: That where a person of manufacturing firm or company applies to this council for a permit to lay a sidetrack or secure some other privilege, outside of a bay window privilege, the alderman shall feel themselves morally bound to vote against granting same unless those applying shall see fit to make the city some adequate donation of money for a public purpose or improvement, either in connection with the zoo, the parks, the playgrounds, or the like.

The HERALD, for weeks, has been in new subscribers.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address: The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

How would you like to win first prize selling tickets?

"Socialism Made Plain" is a fine book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is spicy at the same time.

Social-Democratic Headquarters
OFFICE HOURS
DAILY—From 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Gimbel's Cleans Up

Were Health Officers Out Whitewashing There and at Espenhain?

Two special police of the Health Department have given the newspapers rather glowing accounts of the Gimbel and Espenhain alterations rooms, regarding the condition of which we gave some inkling recently.

They told the *Free Press* that the "retiring rooms" at Gimbel's were in fine condition. But the "retiring rooms" were not in question.

To the *Wisconsin* they said that our facts were wrong. But at the same time, and sandwiched in where it would attract little notice, they admitted that a new floor had been ordered, the old wall paper ordered removed and a drinking faucet ordered installed. The new floor was badly needed. It was so broken and splintered that sweeping was practically out of the question, and the usual method of cleaning was by means of a rake.

The reason a drinking faucet was ordered was that in that room which has seventy-five people during the busy season, the only drinking convenience was a big granite ware pail with a tin dipper, the latter frequently falling to the dirty floor and being put back again. The uncleanly conditions, complained of could easily be fixed up preparatory to a visit by health officers. Perhaps that was done. At any rate the woman who checks up the work, and who is in charge since the grafting Wollowitz is gone, heard the officers coming and whisked out a slop pail that stood behind the garment rack, and into which Wollowitz used to spit, and boasted to the girls that she got it out just in time, as it had been overlooked.

We are in receipt of letters from Gimbel and Espenhain employees, some of which are unsigned. In order to use them we would have to have the true name of the writers, but would promise of course to keep the names confidential, as usual in such cases.

However, the main complaint in regard to Gimbel's was that the firm keep the man Wollowitz, although knowing for some time that he was extorting money from the employees. This money aggregated a large sum. To this charge the firm has not replied. Many victims are still whistling for their money. Nor has the firm made good the extortions of the foreman.

Changed His Mind

(TO THE EDITOR.)

I have been a staunch Republican all my life and had a prejudice against the Socialists, but when the *HERALD* was shown me, containing the articles showing the conditions of the bakery workers, and that about the conditions in Gimbel's store, one of the largest advertisers, it made me think, and I changed my opinion about you. Enclosed please find \$1.00 for one year's subscription, so that I may read your paper every week, and it is my intention to support your party hereafter.

Yours truly,

711 Vliet st. F. Weckstein.

Bottle Blowers' Convention

The 33d annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' association of the United States and Canada, will convene in Milwaukee, commencing Monday, July 5. The sessions will take place at the Pabst theater hall. One of the important questions, to come before the convention will be the subject of amalgamation with the American Flint Glass Workers' association. There will be over 250 delegates in attendance. The president is Dennis Hayes of Philadelphia. The subject of automatic labor-displacing machinery is just now a troublesome question with the union, and it will be more or less a disturbing factor in the Milwaukee convention.

Get your extra tickets for the contest yet?

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY, AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

How would you like to win first prize selling tickets?

The Milwaukee branch has arranged a boat excursion on the lake, on the steamer Nyack, on the afternoon of July 7. A bottle blowers' night at Pabst park, July 9, has also been arranged.

The international union is in a prosperous condition, although the

Pere Marquette Line Steamers
SATURDAY EXCURSIONS
Ludington and Manitowish
LEAVE DAILY AT 8 P.M.
Dock 68 West Water St. Telephone Grand 717

STORE CLOSED All Day MONDAY, July 5

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Free for the Asking

LEVY & KAHN

408-411 NATIONAL AVENUE
BETWEEN GROVE ST. & FIRST AVENUE

OUR TREMENDOUS

July Clearance Sale

NOW IN PROGRESS

Hundreds of Fine Wash Suits, DRESSES, COATS, Etc., at Phenomenal Reductions

\$3.39 for Two-Piece Linene Suits, white and colors, worth up to \$4.50.

\$3.98 for Lawn and Linerie Princess Dresses, in white and colors, beautifully trimmed with lace and tucks, worth up to \$8.00.

\$2.98 for Colored Lawn One-Piece Dresses, \$4.00 values.

\$3.98 for Ladies' and Misses' Linene Jumper Dresses, white, pink, tan and light blue, head-solely trimmed, worth up to \$5.50.

\$3.49 for Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Dresses, fine quality French gingham, \$5.00 values.

\$3.98 for Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Dresses of fine quality Indian Head linen, white and colors, worth up to \$5.50.

Lawn and Linerie Shirts waists worth from \$1.00 to \$1.39—dozens of styles with long sleeves, button front or back, plain tailored or lace embroidery trimmed—3 lots:

Lot 1 Lot 2 Lot 3
59c 68c 79c

Lawn and Linerie Waists worth from \$1.50, beautiful trimmings of lace and embroidery, Dutch or high necks, long or 3-length sleeves, button front or back—3 lots:

Lot 1 Lot 2 Lot 3
88c 98c \$1.19

Linene Skirts—Special Six handsome styles in white and colors, plain tailored and gored effects, also button, self-trimmed and plaited models, values to \$1.39—extra special. 95c

Trim'd Hats and Millinery Goods A GREAT SACRIFICE

500 Un-trim'd Hat Shapes, in black and colors, values to \$2.00 9c

Mushroom Band Sallors, medium sizes, 50c values, at 9c

Mushroom Sallors, Jumbo straw, 75c values, special 19c

Large Mushroom Sallors, round crown, black, white and brown, \$1.00 values, special at 69c

Ostrich Tips, regular 30c values, 3 to a bunch, per bunch 9c

Large Double Wings, well made, in black and white only, \$1.00 values, special at 59c

\$1.19 Ostrich Plumes—black, white and colors, select stock, our regular \$2.50 values—special in \$1.19 this sale at

Trimmed Hats formerly sold up to \$3.75 are now reduced to 59c

Regular \$3.75 and \$5 Trimmed Hats, sale price 98c

\$1.98 for Trimmed Hats worth up to \$6.00.

\$2.98 for Trimmed Hats worth up to \$7.00.

per bunch—Flowers and Follage—assorted lots, the regular 15c and 20c values—your choice in this sale at 5c per bunch.

Beautiful Roses and other do as high as 35c—your choice at 9c.

OF COURSE

WE ARE GOING TO ATTEND

The Grand Opening of the Social-Democratic Base Ball League Park

CORNER HOWELL AND RUSSELL AVENUES

Sunday Afternoon
JULY 4

Admission 15c TWO GAMES Grand Stand 10c Extra

First Game at 2 P.M.

Second Game 3:30 P.M.

20th Wd S.-D.P. vs. 21st Wd S.-D.P. S.-D. Herald vs. 17th Wd S.-D.P.

Take Vliet Street and Howell Avenue Cars Direct to Park

Everybody Welcome

Bring the Ladies

Town Topics by the Town Crier

"Free swimming school up the river, boys! How's that for high!"

The Schlitz people at last have made a lower price for Schlitz park. But still rather high.

That first page boom of Rose, Beggs and the fake North Side Citizens' club, looked queer in Thursday's *Free Press*.

We have received, just at the moment of going to press a report from a correspondent at LaCrosse on the big street car strike. It will keep till next week.

Street celebrations are all right, but the business men should be self-respecting enough to keep down takings and scalawags who try to shine on such occasions.

That great Center street celebration was as might have been expected. Pulling the wool over the eyes of the victimized patrons of a him street railway system is great business for soiled officials and certain soiled citizens.

Here's one guess at the reason for the booming of Beggs in the *Free Press*. Uncle Ike Stephenson, who owns the *Free Press* also has money in the Milwaukee & Northern line. Lately Beggs has had men inspecting the line and it is rumored that there will be a "consolidation."

We suppose John I. Beggs, predatory parasite upon society, felt that he had complimented Hobbs Burns when he gave it out that he was a descended relation of the great Scotch poet of humanity. Beggs has descended, certainly he has not risen, from the level of the great democrat.

There was a fight, we understand, in Engine house 21 the other day, and the combatants, one of whom had a split forehead, were given kingly pardon by Clancy. Imagine what would have happened to them if they had been known to be in favor of the Fire and Police bill!

Vera Lee, one of the "madams" of Milwaukee's Ross-hued red light district, who shot her husband some time ago, testified in Judge Turner's court, last week, that she paid \$60 a week rent for the house at 512 River street! She did not mention the landlord's name, so we are left in the dark as to whether it was the business partner of one

of the members of the recent grand jury, who fattens on River street property which he owns. The grand jury decided not to go into red light matters, we understand. But whoever Vera Lee's landlord is, he evidently believes in charging "all the traffic will bear!"

Official absenteeism seems to be the rage. The fellows that get the biggest salaries out of the city put in the least time for the city. When that destructive box factory fire broke out Wednesday afternoon it developed that Clancy was out of town. It is easy to have "official" business to do when such trips are made.

The cement sidewalk along Fifth street laid by the Milwaukee & Northern road when it widened the street in order to lay its tracks, turns out to have been a typical contractor job. The work was so rotten that it must be relaid, but there is a reluctance, it appears, on the part of the city to press the matter. Ald. Seidel told the committee that delay would look suspicious. Ald. Kane was in the company that did the work.

When Gambling House Keeper Slaughter was before the license committee, Ald. Tarrant turned a

The Butcher Picnic on Center St.

"I" John Beggs in His Glory---Will Have a Talk Fest for His Subjects

Under the above headlines a leaflet was distributed at Center street celebration Thursday night. There was a big crowd out but the fakers that put themselves at the head of the thing, elbowing aside the real business men of the thoroughfare, got a chilly reception. Beggs spoke to a circle of not over forty listeners in front of the North Side High school and had a hard time dodging the cries of "Give us air brakes!" "How about killing people to save money!" "What did the blanket franchise cost?" and the like.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH SIDE:

You are asked to celebrate the opening of a new car line. Modern city life requires rapid transit. Yet while the street railway service of Milwaukee is of the poorest sort, you are asked to celebrate. Why? Because you are supposed to be glad that you are not getting a still worse deal than you are getting!

The people will never get good street car service until the city owns the street cars, and the cars are

dirty little trick of politics that shows how debased on office seeker can become. Tarrant is a member of the license committee that is boasting of its cleaning up Milwaukee. But he was afraid Slaughter would have it in for him politically, so he said with one of his shifty smiles, "Some of you are opposing this man because he is a negro." And Koerner added:

"If you will keep still and give me a chance to talk, it would be better," he said to the interrupters. He was in a bad humor, anyway.

To a bunch of high school boys, who did not listen to him he said: "I am not used to addressing hoodlums. Don't you learn anything in this school?" or words to that effect. At the word "hoodlums" there was a groan.

The foxy, shifty Kelly, city attorney and pretended opponent of Beggs, held forth at Seventeenth and Center streets.

"We celebrate every occasion, from births to funerals," he said.

"Are you celebrating the funeral

of the little boy killed on Eighth street," some one cried out, and the challenge was received with cheers.

"Your aldermen hold up franchises for Mr. Beggs because they want conditions Mr. Beggs cannot give," continued the slippery city attorney. "If the people would elect such aldermen as are fair it would be better for all."

"Yes, better for Beggs!" some one shouted. "Give us a Social-Democratic administration and we will fix it all right!"

"That's the stuff!" came from many in the crowd.

Here is the body of the leaflet:

Public Support for Penny Lunches

The following is a resolution introduced in the county board by Socialist Supervisor George Moerschel at the last meeting. But did you find a line about it in your newspaper? Read it:

Whereas, Teachers and principals report that in many instances children are sent to school insufficiently nourished; and

Whereas, Such condition endangers the health and future well-being of the child, rendering it less likely to ever become a useful member of society; and

Whereas, The law makes it the duty of the county board to relieve the poor and distressed, and no duty is more sacred than that of feeding hungry children; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Milwaukee county board of supervisors appropriate the sum of \$5,000 in addition to the amount granted to the board of trustees for outdoor relief, which said sum is to be devoted exclusively by the said board of trustees for the purpose of furnishing wholesome food to poor, needy and hungry children attending school.

On motion of Supervisor Moerschel referred to the joint committee on penal and charitable institutions and laws, legislation and rules.

This case gives you a good line on the news service given you by the daily paper you pay your good money for. The papers have published columns about the Penny Lunch Fund, as a matter of self-glorifying private philanthropy. But how much more important is this Socialist resolution regularly introduced in a public body, which seeks to take the smell of charity out of the poor school children's soup. And the newspapers pass it by—because they are run in the interests of the capitalist system, one of the pillars of which is debasing private charity. We will let you know what happens to the Moerschel resolution at the hands of the capitalist party supervisors.

"Slaughter's is the only decent saloon in the city." Very complimentary to the colored race, I must say!

Those on the inside know that the cost of making gas is ridiculously low compared to the price charged for it by the monopolies. In Milwaukee a man who saw the agreement made between the Semet-Solvay Co. and the gaslight company says that the ray gas is sold by the former to the latter for

fifteen cents. Indianapolis has recently battled for and secured sixty cent gas. The monopoly charged a dollar, so the Indianapolis municipality itself went into the business and finds it easy to almost cut the monopoly's figures in half. A further saving will be made in the by-products, such as coke etc., so that even cheaper gas may be had in the future.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist reader. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This edition is 14 pages long.

The Social-Democratic Party
of Wisconsin Announces Its
Eighth Annual Mammoth
STATE PICNICBigger and
Still Better!
Eclipsing
Them All!

to Be Held in the Party's Usual Inimitable Manner

10 Acres of Fun 10

Carousel Mystic Rill
Razzle-Dazzle Figure 8
The Last Flat
Katzenjammer Castle, Etc.

Detailed Announcement Concerning Amusement Program and Ticket-Selling Contest Will Soon Be Made

In the Afternoon and Evening

Big Double Concerts

\$100 Prize Ticket-Selling Contest=Get Busy Now

AT PABST PARK

(Third Street, Milwaukee)

Sunday, July 18

Afternoon and Evening

Robert Hunter

(of N. Y.) Noted Author and Lecturer, Speaks at 3 P.M.

Admission to Park 10c To Ball 25c

Children Under 12 Years, 5c; if With Parents, Free

not run merely to make profits for GREEDY stockholders. Public utilities should be publicly owned.

The Center street line has long been demanded by the interests of the residents. It was not built, however, until the railway company found it necessary to shut out the possibility of some rival company getting hold of a valuable artery into and across the city.

Fool the People

This celebration tonight is simply part of the Beggs-Rose game of *Fool the People*. It was not called by the business men of Center street. It was called by John I. Beggs, working through a fake organization, the so-called "North Side Citizens' Club." This has a membership of two fellows. One is a photographer named Miller, whose record would not look well in print. The other is a storekeeper named Flieth, a Rose heeler. Miller and Flieth keep up the club because they have private aces to grind at the public expense.

A Fake Organization

Pretending to represent the merchants of Center street, this fake club has used this celebration to give Beggs and several scaly politicians a chance TO PULL THE WOOL OVER YOUR EYES.

Beggs actually dares to face us in spite of his transfer swindles, in spite of his cars running down citizens, young and old, in spite of his record of buying up elected representatives against you.

Rose dares to face you, whose interests he has sold out to the street railway in that blanket franchise grab of 1900. HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THAT?

And there is City Atty. Kelly, who will try to look virtuous, although he knows the company he is in; although he knows what kind of a game he is helping.

Butchering Children a Specialty

Last Friday evening a three-year-old boy was killed on Beggs' Eighth street line, only a few steps from Center street, yet Beggs will come to the festival hoping that the accusing blood of the child will not choke him.

The poor little fellow was run down in front of his own home and in sight of his own mother. He was doomed to death under the car because Beggs will not spend the few dollars necessary to put on safe fenders.

The distracted mother had to stand by, unable to reach or wipe the tears from the dying little sufferer's face, while a half hour was consumed in sending down-town for lift-jacks to raise the car. COULD HELL ITSELF INVENT WORSE TORTURES THAN THIS?

Will Not Make Cars Safe

There were no lift-jacks on the cars because Beggs was able to defeat the resolution of the Social-Democratic aldermen to require the cars to carry them for just such accidents.

The accident would have been impossible had there been air-brakes on the car, so it could have been under control. Beggs owns enough aldermen to prevent the Social-Democrats from requiring air brakes. AIR BRAKES are required and used in other cities.

When the common council was blocked by Beggs the state railway commission got after him. He then agreed to put air brakes on all new cars. But he sees to it that there are no new cars—because it is easy to put new tops on old trucks and old tops on new trucks!

BEGGS, THE FORMER BUTCHER BOY, STILL REMAINS A BUTCHER.

Dollars Are Everything—Lives Are Nothing

Fellow citizens, men and women of Milwaukee! One by one your rights and safeguards are slipping away from you. The predatory greed of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. is without limit and without parallel.

That corporation takes, TAKES, TAKES, but never gives. For the service we get we pay thrice over. Men and women and children are maimed, crippled or crushed to death under the cars because the corporation will not attach proper fenders or air brakes, as the law provides. Beggs is above the law.

In case of accident the men are ordered to get names of witnesses instead of looking after the injured.

Two Kinds of Justice

Let your boy throw a stone at a car and he will be promptly caught. Let that same car crush your boy to death and the law cannot reach the corporation. There is the railway's kind of a coroner and the railway's kind of claim agents, and even some doctors are in its pay.

When we take our families out for a Sunday's ride on one of the cars our babies' lungs are filled with the dirt and dust, for the corporation violates the law and will not sprinkle between its tracks. For four years its influence has held this matter up in the courts. Ask City Atty. Kelly to explain if he can.

Every progressive measure affecting this company is promptly killed in the council or the legislature. Your officials are CORRUPTED or debauched, or they are VILLIFIED and abused.

Our citizens have been called dishonest because occasionally a fare is lost to this corporation. At the same time the trickiest rules are enforced that you may be CHEATED OUT OF A RIDE AFTER YOU HAVE PAID FOR IT.

How Celebrations Are "Fixed Up"

This celebration is one of several that the street railway has framed up in different parts of the city. Fellows of the Miller and Flieth type are simply allies. It is easy to see through the game. The Center street line that we celebrate tonight will yet claim its victims under Beggs' greedy management. It may take a victim out of YOUR family—who knows!

You know all this is true. And if Beggs dares to face the people he is wrenching can you listen to him and applaud his smooth luncombe? Can you applaud the black-hearted Rose, who has betrayed you to the enemy all these years, and who has to thank his lucky stars that he was not lynched by the aroused people at the time he gave Beggs the 30-year blanket franchise nine years ago!

Men and women of Milwaukee! Shall we cheer when we ought to mourn and execrate?

MAJESTIC
(THEATRE)
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY MAT.—
Most H. Slater Presents the Big
Musical Comedy
THE GOLDEN GIRL
Or. Original Company and \$50,000 Pro-
duction. Direct from 245 Performance at La
Salle and Princess Theaters, Chicago.
Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. and Sun.
Evenings, 10c to \$1.00 Matinee, 10c to 75c

DAVIDSON Beginning MONDAY—ALL WEEK
MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday—15c, 25c, 35c
SHERMAN BROWN STOCK COMP'Y
Presenting GEORGE MIDDLETON'S DRAMATIZATION OF
MEREDITH NICKELSON'S Most Popular Novel
**The House of a
Thousand Candles**
EVENING PRICES 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c

PABST PARK 30 HIGH-CLASS AMUSE-
MENTS & CONFESSIONS
Rebuilt and IMPROVED
BIGGER, BETTER AND BRIGHTER THAN EVER!
Mayr's Favorite Milwaukee Band
Hirschhorn's Tyrolean Entertainers
GREAT CARVER SHOW DAILY at 9 P.M.
Mats. Fri., Sat., Sun. At 10:00
Ladies Free to Park Friday Afternoons. Dancing Wed., Sat., Sun. Evenings.
Grand Celebration and Monster Fireworks July 4th and 5th
ADMISSION 10c Children Under 12 Years
FREE
Take Third Street of Milwaukee-Northern Cars to the Door.
Saturday, July 3, Co. D Wm. Nat'l Guard Picnic. Sunday, July 4, Double American Pic-
nic. Monday, July 5, First Battalion Milwaukee Light Guards.